THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,446, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or Passage apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

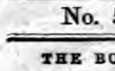
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid and first-class Clipper-built Ship HOWDEN, B. VERRIER, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her Cargo already on board, will leave positively on or about the 10th of this month. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain VERRIER on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

For Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.



THE well-known and fast sailing A 1, Steam Ship ARRATOON APCAR, Captain H. D. SMITH, will sail positively on the 8th inst. For Freight of Opium, &c., apply to

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.

2nd December, 1862.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain G. P. WRIGHT, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th December, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd December 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blacke Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 15th December, to Cochin, calling at the Intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 15th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at RATNAGHERRY.—Kesabeo Gunnett.
„ VINGORLA.—Waman Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SURAMBYWOOR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
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„ COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

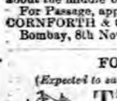
FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 4th Dec., 1862.

FOR SURAT.

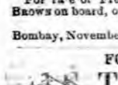


THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WELLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



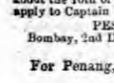
THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY the 6th inst., at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javchund Atmaram, Kazaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 4th December 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY the 6th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer flies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

BOTTOMRY.—TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND RUPEES (more or less) required to defray the expenses of the barque *Victoria* in this port, on ship and Freight. Tenders will be received at the Office of Messrs. S. TYABJEE & Co., until Thursday the 4th instant.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Members of the New Club, will be held in the Club House, No. 13, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of passing a set of Rules which has been approved of by the Committee, and for the transaction of other Business.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the late JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay, to GEORGE LOUIS CLOWSER, Esq., of Khandalla, all persons having claims on the Estate, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to communicate with the Executor abovenamed Bombay, 8th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE in the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE.

પા૦ નસરવાંજી ફરામજી દોધી.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

પા૦ પેસ્તનજી કાવસજી ખરાડ.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS, the remaining partner of the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old Established Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commissions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

પા૦ પેસ્તનજી કાવસજી ખરાડ.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ARDASEER FRAMJEE, and NANABHOY FRAMJEE ISPEESURNA, and BAI AYMOY, daughter of Framjee Burjorjee Ispeesurna, and widow of Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Darookhanawalla, have contracted to sell to KESSOWJEE NAIK, all their Right, Title, and Interest, in the Fazundaree Land belonging to the Church of N. So de Isperance, also the two Dwelling Houses standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under Nos. 11 and 12, situate, lying, and being at Oomercary, at or near the County Jail, without the Fort. Any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise on the said Premises, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY AND HORE.

Bombay Green, 29th November 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

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No. 8.—1 day to a Page.	For Memorandums...	5	0
	Ruled for Accounts...	5	0
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	4	8
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	0
No. 10.—3 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	3	8
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	8	8
No. 11.—Both kinds as above		3	0
No. 11 B.—For Cash Accounts Debit and Credit.		4	8
No. 11 D.—For Cash Accounts and Memorandums		4	8
No. 12.—For Memorandums		2	4
No. 13.—For Ditto		2	0
No. 17.—For Ditto		0	8
No. 31.—Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting paper...		2	0
No. 32. Ditto	Ditto ..	1	8
No. 33. Ditto	Ditto ..	1	12
No. 34. Ditto	Ditto ...	1	4
No. 35. Ditto	Ditto ...	1	4

The same Nos. not interleaved.—Rs. 1¼ 1, 1½, 2, and 2½ respectively.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.—The undersigned have just received from Calcutta, for sale on commission, a few copies of "A TREATISE ON PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY, exemplified in two sets of books, designed for the use of Schools and private Students; to which is added a VOCABULARY OF MERCANTILE TERMS. By CHARLES D'CRUZ, of the Bengal Academy."—Price to purchasers in Bombay, Rs. 24. To those at Outstations, Rs. 24. *Cash.*

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	as.
The Law of Contracts. By J. W. Smith, Esq. 3rd Edn. 1860. By J. G. Malcolm, Esq., of Inner Temple	12	0
A Selection of Leading Cases on various branches of the Law; with notes by J. W. Smith, Esq. 5th Edn. 2 vols. 1862. By F. P. Maude and T. E. Chitty.....	47	4
A Compendium of Mercantile Law. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1859. By G. M. Dowdeswell, Barrister	27	0
A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence. founded on the Works of Story and Spence, &c., &c. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1861	9	0
Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. &c. 10th Edn. 1859. By J. A. Russell and D. Maclachlan, Barristers.....	13	8
A Treatise on the Law of Contracts, and upon the defences to actions thereon. By the late Jos. Chitty, Jun., Esq., 6th Edn. 1857. By J. A. Russell, LL.B	24	0
The Cabinet Lawyer, a popular digest of the Laws of England, &c., &c., 19th Edn. 1862 ...	7	0
The Institutes of Justinian, with English introduction, translation, and notes. 2nd Edn. 1859. By T. C. Sandars, M.A.....	11	4
Aranld Cooley's Economic and Comprehensive English Dictionary.....	5	12
The Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol	5	12
Wonderful Things of all Nations. 2 vols	4	0
Great Facts. Illustrated. By F. C. Bakewell...	2	12
The Gardener's Reason Why	2	0
The Historical Reason Why	2	0
The Housewife's Reason Why	2	0
The Reason Why—General Science	2	0
The Illustrated London Instructor.....	1	12
The Nautical Almanack for 1863	2	8
Whateley's Logic	2	12
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Cooper's the Pioneers	0	12
Margyat's Frank Mildmay	0	12
Disraeli's Ixion in Heaven	0	12
Percy Effingham. By author of Valentine Vox.	1	8
Maretimo: a story of adventure. By B. St. John.	1	8
Lizzie Leigh and other tales. By author of Mary Barton	1	8
The Falcon Family; or Young Ireland	1	8
The Silkedale Romance	2	0
Live and Learn	1	8
The Whiteboy. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	8
The Levantine Family. By B. St. John	1	8
Eustace Conyers. By Jas. Hannay	1	8
Mellincourt, with ten thousand a year	1	8
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.....	2	8
——— Bleak House	3	12
——— Little Dorrit	3	12
——— Oliver Twist	2	4
——— The Pickwick Papers	3	12
——— Christmas Books	2	4
——— David Copperfield	3	12
——— The Old Curiosity Shop	2	8
——— Dombey & Son	3	12
——— Martin Chuzzlewit.....	3	12
——— Nicholas Nickleby	3	12
——— American Notes.....	1	12
——— Sketches by Boz.....	2	4
——— Household Words, Vols. 1 to 19 complete (a Splendid Library in themselves)	66	8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Books, &c. for Sale.

HOME NEWS, dated 27th Oct. and 3rd Nov. at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Seychelle Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

FOR SALE.—Six Kangaroo Dogs, just arrived from South Australia. To be sold by Public Auction on the 20th December, if not previously disposed of by private contract. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the Bassein Sugar Company, (Limited,) No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Refined Sugar, of the following qualities:—

No. 1 at Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.
„ 2 „ 4½ do. do.
„ 3 „ 4¼ do. do.

In bags of 14 and 28 lbs. each.

Bombay, 17th November 1862.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, for sale, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 4th December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1-1/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1-3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	30 Do. do.	215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	35 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 disco.
Central Bank	250	3½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	19 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Press Use.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	do. 6,230 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	do. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,300 p.sh.pm.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218.3	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	150.14.4.	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Pestonjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Ironside Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... 98½
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cents. Loan 104
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	19-5
Bank of England Notes	"	19-3
Spanish Dollars	"	249
Carolus	"	239
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	19 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
Hull		
Calcutta and back	Rs.	29 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (3rd December 1862.)

COTTON at Oolabe:		Per candy
Old Scinde, ready	Rs.	570 to 575
Old Surat	"	389 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	382 to 395
Old Goorawattee	"	365 to 370
Old Oompta	"	375 to 380
Old Dharwar Sefpinee	"	345 to 350
Old Sanes, and Nagpur	"	335 to 340
Old Veraval	"	350 to 355
Khandeish	"	345 to 348
Old Perteliee	"	355 to 360
Old Acree	"	385 to 390
Old Mangalore	"	355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Undeish, at Rs.		6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6 to 8 2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	33 to 34
	"	35 to 40 nominal.
Niger	"	24 to 29

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£444,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0 1-16d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0½d. "
½ Do.	at 2s.	0½d. "
¾ Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
Sight ditto	at 2s.	0¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on demand, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amount to be sent to India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 12th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand: also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continents of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0 1-16d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	On demand	2s.	do.
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Paris, at 8 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in cases of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name or address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation also take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation at Reception Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 11th November 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 6 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1838.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	1 month's sight	2s. 0¾d.	
	On demand	2s.	
On Scotland and On Ireland		2s.	
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay*," and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNER,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0 3-16d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	¼d. "
"	On demand	2s.	0d. "
On Scotland	do.	2s.	0d. "
On Ireland	do.	2s.	0d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To
Dec. 3	Gloriana	Vaie	London.
	Pilot (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pilot*, to Surat.—Oakland and 65 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Ship *War Cloud*, A. Mackay, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Norwood*, W. Stapleton, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Kerotia Rooden*, Nacoda, bound to Cochin and Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Herefordshire.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Sunker Paudoorang; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Khan Mohmud Hubibhoy; 58 casks Cocoanut Oil, 210 cwt., Soondeeboo Mooljee; 400 packages Wet Dates, 500 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. 1 case Tiger Skins, Curry Powder, &c., Chesson and Woodhall. 400 bags Sursoseed, 600 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 600 packages Wet Dates, 750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Edmund Kaye.—59 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Birjee Bhimsy and Co.

Windsor Castle.—500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., S. Burnall and Co.; 300 cases Gum Olibanum, 658 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Gosforth.—600 bags Linseed, 700 cwt., Jewraz Bamdas and Co.; 500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Sunker Pandoorang; 480 bags Linseed, 729 cwt., 120 bags Khorasanyseed, 189 cwt., Gangjee Murput.

For Liverpool.

Lancastrian.—76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

James Smith.—151 bales Cotton, 528½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Jauga Lisesy.—230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee; 53 bales Wool, 159 cwt., J. N Wadia's Sons and Co.

G. A. Holt.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Labrador.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 435 bales Cotton, 1,522½ cwt., Jowravurmull Khutow.

Flying Venus.—76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Hallijee Jugjeevun; 900 bags Surseeseed, 1,350 cwt., Geculdass Tezpall.

Talavera.—70 bales Cotton, 228 cwt., M. and B. Carvetjee Cama and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Canjee Toolsidass; 72 bales Cotton, 252 cwt., Jainarron Dhunraz; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Govind Hurry.

Peerless.—95 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Wagjee Khatesy; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Chotoorbhoo Asaria.

Ino.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.

Caledonia.—200 packages Linseed, 350 cwt., Lodha Poonsy; 1,000 bundles Surseeseed, 3,500 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsay.

Belgravia.—210 packages Linseed, 315 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun; 146 bags Bhoysingseed, 219 cwt., 44 bags Khorsanee Seed, 65 cwt., 7 bags Linseed, 10½ cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 500 bags Linseed, 700 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Pramjee; 208 bags Surseeseed, 312 cwt., Jeatha Rowjee; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Gunsy Tickum.

Charger.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram; 700 bundles Galls, 350 cwt., Dewjee Muckany; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Admiral Byron.—62 bales Cotton, 217 cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee.

Amost Lyle.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee; 375 bales Cotton, 1,312 cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dyalidass Bhuchamull; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Lilladhur Vusunjee.

Sea Horse.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Carsetjee Furdoonjee.

Sillery.—300 bags Mustardseed, 450 cwt., Ludha Nuthoo.

Flower of the Forest.—402 bales Wool, 121½ cwt. Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—6 cases Cotton Umbrellas, 150 dozens, Eduljee Dadabhoy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—1 box and 2 bales Sundries, Cursondass Vuruzdass.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

551	Beldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	
731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
679	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	Oct. 29
623	Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
558	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 25
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 12
826	Eloisa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
688	Excelsior, Sanderson.	
537	Hadassah, Dickson.	Oct. 7
899	Harkaway, Woodcock.	Oct. 29
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Pryne.	Sep. 12
1303	King of Italy, Norris.	
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
497	Maria Sparks, Chase.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Haschke & Co.	Oct. 7
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
1294	Queen of the East, Bilton.	
910	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming.	
927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 3
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 8
535	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

	General Havelock, Spowart.	
403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

891	Concordia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1127	Albion, Thompson.	
1001	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	
1034	Bavelaw, Hughes.	
967	Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 20
1557	Black Eagle, Mearns.	
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 23
1400	Bosphorus (s) Pandleton.	Oct. 11
1403	Broughton Hall, Rennie.	
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 26
1244	Camperdown, Honston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
514	Chanaral, Sharp.	Oct. 28
1289	Cimber, Kopperholdt—Martin, Young & Co.	Sep. 8
1073	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	
869	Coronet, Coventry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	
1333	Crescent, Ewing.	
918	Culloden, Smith.	
1147	Czar, Langwill.	
1303	Duncairn, Finlay.	
519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
950	Ema, Hoples—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 28
1268	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 25
1121	General Simpson, Graham—Coupland & Co.	
655	Gertrude Fraser.	
	Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 8
1194	Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 8
766	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1665	Lillies.	Oct. 26
1042	Madurese, Cotter.	
1104	Malakoff, Harris.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	Aug. 5
747	Mithras, Bell.	
650	Morcom, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 27
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 12
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	
1075	Natalia, Barber—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	Sep. 12
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	
1328	Princess Alexandria, White,	Oct. 31
1272	Protector, Clarke	Aug. 16
1327	Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
623	Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 8
483	Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 2
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight.	
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	
1095	Tiger, Power.	
995	Tumagoonpoo, Pos.	
983	Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 12
1785	Tudor, Wharland.	Sep. 12
1320	Uucas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	Aug. 2
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 9

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 23

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1051	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 25
1446	H. C. Kidston.	Oct. 29
1083	Magnolia, Bayton.	July 29
1067	May Queen, Pennie.	Oct. 30
1231	North, Brown.	Oct. 11
1075	South, Wilson.	Oct. 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA BIDASSOONUR.

486	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 29
833	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	H. M. 8s. Severn, 50 Guns.	

FROM CARDIFF.

795	Cambay, Wilson.	Aug. 17
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
844	Lucy and Harriet.	
786	Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co.	Sep. 21
850	Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Peel, Cassels & Co.	

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1421	Heddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

1807	Simoom, Daugley.	Sep. 4

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858	Bucephalus, Black.	
1140	Ida.	
140	Sonderborg.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

	Emma, McKenzie.	Aug. 11
	Fides	Aug. 29

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

758	Jane, D. Cooper	Aug. 8
1763	John Stuart, Burnsae.	
985	Patterson, Lumble.	Aug. 29
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan.	
1306	Simoom, Langley.	Oct. 29

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.

1647	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell.	Oct. 26

FROM CARDIFF VIA COCHIN.

837	Chase, Oldrieve.	

FROM FALMOUTH.

642	Zemindar.	Aug. 18

FROM MAURITIUS.

185	Sapoorjee Herjee, Batts.	Oct. 14

FROM THE CLYDE.

633	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Sept. 27
472	Busorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
661	Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
437	Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	Oct. 7
653	Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Aug. 28
397	Penang (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
761	Sailor Prince, Lowe—A. H. Haschke & Co.	July 22
640	Sarah, Love.	

FROM STOCKHOLM.

836	Celeritas—Volkart Brothers.	
350	Diana—Volkart Brothers.	
410	Triomphae—Volkart Brothers.	
866	Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

255	D'Artagnan, Groult—R. Frith & Co. (Pernambuco leaky)	

FROM GOTHENBURG.

	Montrose—Peel Cassels, & Co.	
	Typhoon—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM ADEN.

	Carnatic.	
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 29
684	Fides.	Aug. 31

FROM CALCUTTA.

3400	H. M. (St.) Australasian.	
879	Bombay Merchant.	Nov. 12
534	Boshire Merchant.	
710	Countess of Elgin.	
564	Chatham.—D. H. Cama & Co.	
745	Faize Allum.	
624	Fort William.	
	Futtay Allum.	Nov. 19
630	Hyderoo.	
	Inspector.	
511	Lady Franklin.	
	Lafayette.	
659	Morning Star.	Nov. 10

system has contributed to the success of the Jail garden, and whether it has been attended with any perceptibly injurious sanitary effects. If the inhumation of Jail refuse is of doubtful expediency, the Inspector General of Prisons is requested to state his opinion whether that refuse may not be disposed of by burning as in Sind.

4. At Ahmednuggur were found cleanliness, order, and decorum, which indicated the maintenance of an effective discipline, and the close supervision of the Session Judge and his Assistant. His Excellency the Governor in Council recognises this with much satisfaction.

5. At Broach Dr. Ogilvie remarked a general healthiness amongst the prisoners, which the present report shows, as His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to find, not to have been maintained since their transfer to Surat.

6. Dr. Ogilvie's remarks on the Jail at Dhoolia point out improvements in the whole system of management, for the devisal of which, as well as for their untiring energy in carrying them out, the highest credit is due to Mr. Richardson, the Session Judge, and Dr. James, the Superintendent. This course of improvement appears to have been maintained, also, throughout the year 1861, and His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks, entitles both Officers to the marked approbation of Government. The superintendence of the Jail at Dhoolia by the Civil Surgeon having been attended with such highly beneficial results, the question arises whether an extension of the system is not practicable and desirable. The Inspector General of Prisons may be requested to give this subject his best consideration, and at an early period to favour Government with his views in relation to it. Should it be eventually resolved that Civil Surgeons are to be Superintendents of the Jails, their subordination to the Inspector General of Prisons, as proposed by Dr. Ogilvie, in 1860, and now again suggested by Dr. Wiehe, will follow as a necessary consequence. Should a different determination be come to, the relative position of Civil Surgeons to the Inspector General of Prisons will have to be settled on somewhat different principles. The disposal of this question must, therefore, be postponed to that upon which the opinion of the Inspector General has been invited.

7. The structural defects of the Poona Jail were remarked on by Dr. Ogilvie as opposing a most serious obstacle to the introduction of improvements. It seems probable that some, at any rate, of these defects may be removed by a moderate outlay; and the Inspector General may consider that subject in consultation with the Executive Engineer and report the result to Government. Such improvements, in the way of cleanliness, and better conservancy arrangements, as were immediately practicable, the Session Judge seems to have readily adopted, and to have enforced with a highly creditable energy, and in this aspect Government view the Inspector General's remarks on the Jail as satisfactory.

8. Dr. Wiehe's report is prefaced by a letter, and in considering this and the report itself, His Excellency the Governor in Council will, for convenience of reference, adopt the order of subjects followed by the Inspector General. The extracts referred to in Dr. Wiehe's letter (paragraph 3) might have been much condensed. The statistical information should have been carefully and clearly tabulated; its chief results should have been embodied and explained in the report, and only remarks of unusual interest and importance quoted verbatim.

9. Since assuming charge of his office in February, Dr. Wiehe has visited several Jails in the southern division of the Presidency. The work of inspection His Excellency the Governor in Council regards as of the first importance.

10. The return of the total average number of prisoners in the Jails of this Presidency, with which the Inspector General begins his report, is, as he points out, defective, in embracing only the zillah Jails. His Excellency the Governor in Council, however, sees no reason why the prisons of Sind, of the Political Agencies, of the Jagheerdars, (and of those Independent States in which such a course is admissible), should not be equally subjected to inspection and report. The lock-ups also at the stations where Subordinate Magistrates hold their Courts, ought to be brought under the supervision of the Inspector General; and the necessary orders should be issued for effecting this with regard to every Jail and place of confinement in the Presidency. The returns must otherwise be more or less delusive; but as by including so many additional items the Jail returns for the present year would probably present an increase over those of last year which might lead to false inferences, the Inspector General of Prisons will be requested to distinguish the Jails newly entered in his returns from those which have regularly appeared in former reports, and, if possible, to procure comparative returns in relation to the former class which may illustrate the increase or decrease of the number of offenders confined in them. Thus only can a complete conspectus be gained of the fluctuation of the whole criminal population of the Presidency.

11. The total decrease of prisoners in confinement for 1861 is 149. This result is accompanied by variations of the numbers in particular Jails, however, which the Inspector General would have done well to notice in his report. The increase and decrease may in all the cases of any importance, His Excellency the Governor in Council observes, be accounted for by the removals which have taken place under the orders of Government from one prison to another, and are therefore no index to the comparative diminution of crime in the district. This must be looked for in the Criminal returns furnished by the High Court.

12. The Inspector General's remark that "the Poona and Ahmedabad Jails exhibit the maximum of juvenile committals *as also of recommittals*" is not quite accurate in its latter clause. From Appendix B it appears that the maximum number of recommittals occurred at Surat, viz., 51, while those at Ahmedabad (41) were equalled at Dharwar, and those at Poona (28) were less than at any of the other three Jails. In considering the number of recommittals, regard must be had to the total number of prisoners, and viewed in this light, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it extraordinary that at Surat, where the total number of prisoners in 1860 was 101, and in 1861, 136, there should have been in the former year 32 recommittals and in 1861 no less than 51. The remarkable increase too in the number of juvenile offenders committed at Poona from 1 in 1860, to 65 in 1861, as exhibited in Appendix A appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council to require explanation. At Dhoolia and Sholapoor on the other hand, neither juvenile committals nor recommittals took place in 1861, an interesting fact upon which, as well as upon the others just noticed, the Inspector General should be invited to throw any further light which he may possess. The Inspector General should further report in what Jails there is any separate provision for juveniles.

13. The sanatory return for the year is not favourable. The total number of deaths rose from 5·1 per cent. in 1860 to 5·6 in 1861, and the deaths from other diseases than cholera from 2·8 to 3·9 per cent. The ravages of cholera were, except in a single case, confined to Dharwar, and appear there to have sprung from exceptional causes entirely unconnected with the structure or management of the Jail itself. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the "exposure, fatigue, and irregular diet" which led to such a deplorable result in this instance, will suggest better arrangements for the removal of convicts in future. It ought not to be a more injurious process than the march of so many troops.

14. The prisoners of the Subsidiary Jails, the road-gangs at Devikope and Munmar appear to have suffered seriously from ill-health. The sickness and mortality at Devikope are ascribed to the ill-selection of a site for the prisoners' huts, dampness, exposure, and insufficient clothing. All these are preventible causes of disease, and the Civil Surgeon might have been asked to explain why sufficient clothing at any rate was not supplied to the prisoners. A sickness and mortality proportionately more than double of those in the Dharwar Jail itself ought to have roused the interest of all parties concerned, and called forth their best efforts for its repression.

15. For Munmar the return in Appendix C extends over but 3½ months. The deaths during the 3½ months amounted to 1·5 per cent. of the strength; being at the rate of 5·14 per cent. annum, a somewhat excessive mortality as compared with that of the other Jails from all other causes than cholera, but much more so as compared with that of the Dhoolia Jail, which was in 1860 but 2·4 per cent., and in 1861 only 3·2 per cent. of the strength. The health returns from these Subsidiary Jails ought from the first to have been distinguished from those of the zillah prisons to which they were subordinate; but His Excellency the Governor in Council is not able to discover from the three reports on the Dhoolia Jail which Dr. Wiehe has appended to his own that the return for Munmar was incorporated in that of the Dhoolia Jail. From September when the Dhoolia Contingent was sent to join the road gang, the returns were kept separate as is shown in Appendix K. The Inspector General should be requested to enquire further into this matter and report the result.

16. The returns from the Patas road and Gogo field Jails, the Inspector General states, do not appear to have been forwarded at all. It would have been well if he had applied for those returns in the proper quarters and embodied them in his report, to the completeness of which they are necessary.

17. The total cost of Jail guards exhibits a decrease of Rupees 30,490 as compared with that of 1860. This result His Excellency the Governor in Council regards as satisfactory; but from the extreme variations both in the total cost of guards and in their cost per prisoner (from Rupees 12-10-2 at Dhoolia to Rupees 95-3-0 at Sattara), it is evident that still further reductions are possible, and Government hope that the subject will receive the Inspector General's best attention.

18. It is not clear whether in the cost of Jail guards is included the whole, or any portion of the cost of guards in charge of the road gangs. If their expense is wholly debited to the Public Works Department, the withdrawal of some hundreds of prisoners with their guards would naturally diminish the cost of those who remained. The Inspector General should explain whether all or what portion of the pay of the former is debited to the works on which the prisoners are employed.

19. The Honorable the Governor in Council concurs in the views which the Inspector General has expressed as to the necessity of a prompt reorganization of the Jail establishments, and awaits his early report on that subject. The cost of this item has been very considerably diminished, and Government expect that in his proposals in relation to it, the Inspector General will look not less to efficiency than to economy of expenditure.

20. The cost of provisioning, notwithstanding a progressive rise of prices, exhibits a slight decrease of about Rupee 1-6 a head. This result Government regard as, under the circumstances, very satisfactory. The comparative economy and other advantages of the departmental and of the contract system form the subject of a subsequent report, which will be taken separately into consideration.

21. The average cost of clothing has been materially diminished especially at Dhoolia and at Poona. This saving has been effected by the substitution of occasional for periodical supplies of clothes, a system which Government agree with the Inspector General, should now be introduced in all Jails. Its success will entirely depend upon the personal vigilance of the Judges and Superintendents of the Jails; but upon this the improvements already effected enable Government to calculate with confidence.

22. The Inspector General's proposal to substitute a blanket coat for a cotton one during the rains is sanctioned, on the condition he suggests of its not involving additional expense to Government.

23. Government learn with satisfaction that the expense of petty repairs has been reduced to annas 5-5 a head, or upwards of 50 per cent.

24. No account is given of medical charges because the necessary data were not furnished for the year 1861. This should be corrected in future, and Government expect that in this way, as well as in the utmost possible reduction of medical charges, the Civil Surgeons and the Inspector General of Hospitals will co-operate heartily with the Inspector General of Prisons in working out a most desirable reform.

25. The prisoners transferred from Broach have suffered by their removal to the Surat Jail. Government therefore sanction their removal at the discretion of the Inspector General either to Ahmedabad or to Rutnagherry.

26. The efficiency and cost of convict labour in the road gangs is a subject on which it is desirable that Government should be possessed of the fullest information. The report which the Inspector General proposed to submit upon the working of all the Subsidiary Jails up to the 11th May last having been received, this question will be disposed of separately.

27. Comparing the results presented by Appendices D to J with the corresponding statements of the previous year, the average charges per head in each appear to have been,

	In 1860. Rs.	a.	p.	In 1861. Rs.	a.	p.
Jail guards	37	8	1	34	6	9
Jail establishment ...	17	10	1	10	9	7
Provisions	23	9	9	22	3	10
Contingent charges....	2	8	6	2	7	8
Clothing	2	6	3	2	2	0
Petty repairs	0	10	6	0	5	1
Total...Rupees	84	5	2	72	3	0

a total diminution of Rupees 12-3-2 per head on the year, which His Excellency the Governor in Council regards as a satisfactory proof of the zeal and intelligence which have been brought to bear on this subject.

28. Adverting now to the extracts which the Inspector General has appended to his report, His Excellency the Governor in Council remarks that the item of Rupees 4-2-0 entered by the Session Judge of Poona on account of prisoners temporarily placed in the Government garden at Dapooree ought to be charged to the garden and not to the Jail. The Civil Surgeon at the same Jail reports on the absence of scurvy and atrophy, a result which he ascribes to good drainage and ventilation. Amongst the deaths he notices 1 case of diarrhœa, 1 of dysentery, sent in from the Patas road gang. The same diseases seem to have prevailed to a serious extent at Munmar and at Devikope; and the Inspector General should direct his best attention to the means of their prevention.

29. The remarks of the Session Judge of Khandeish on "General Management and Discipline" appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be extremely judicious. Silence should as far as possible, be everywhere enforced as the most solid foundation of an effective discipline. The peons in charge of prisoners should be held responsible for the due performance of their tasks, and when these means fail to prevent the necessity for more stringent measures, corporal punishment should be inflicted only after full enquiry, and upon the Civil Surgeon's opinion that the prisoner is fit to undergo that kind of punishment.

30. The dry system of conservancy appears to have been introduced into the Dhoolia Jail, with marked success. This was to be anticipated, as a system of that kind had been most successfully introduced into the Jail at Dharwar several years ago. The idea is not new, but the Session Judge's remarks on this subject should be commended to the attention of his brother Judges throughout the Presidency.

31. The Session Judge's determination to reduce expenditure within the narrowest practicable limits deserves particular acknowledgment. The cost of Military guards was reduced from Rupees 3 929 in 1860 to Rs. 2,406, a saving not, certainly, of Rs. 61½ per cent. as Mr. Richardson has mistakenly stated, but of 38½ per cent. which is in itself satisfactory. The number of the guard was diminished from 42 at the beginning, to 12 at the end of the year; and occasion was taken when a detachment of prisoners was sent to Munmar to reduce the Jail establishment very considerably. His Excellency the Governor in Council will be glad to learn that this example has been followed at the other prisons which have been relieved of their inmates by the Subsidary Jails. The pay of the Gaoler at Dhoolia appears to be less than that of the Deputy Gaoler, an anomaly which His Excellency the Governor in Council will be glad to see corrected in the revised scale of establishments to be proposed by the Inspector General of Prisons.

32. The results of the Jail manufactory at Dhoolia are particulary encouraging. The average 67 prisoners thus employed earned each Rupees 52-0-11, while the total average cost per man was Rupees 49-15-0. The 67 men employed in manufactures were doubtless, in most instances, skilled mechanics; but, with every allowance on that account, the large amount of their earnings affords a ground for expecting much from the improved organization which is now being introduced. The total net cost per man per annum is now only Rupees 23-10-7, a result which contrasts favourably with the Bengal average of Rupees 32-0-11; and if the comparative cost of provisions, &c., be taken into account, challenges comparison with the best conducted Jail in any part of India.

33. The figures in the extract paragraph 26 of Mr. Richardson's report are rather confused. One portion of the profit and loss account appears to have been closed on the 1st and another on the 31st January 1862. Subtracting too the total expenditure from the total receipts, as given by the Session Judge, the resulting balance is Rupees 158-10-8, not Rupees 148-9-10 only, as he states. The Session Judge also states that "the profits obtained from the convict labour show a higher productive power though the result is not so favourable to the State." The meaning of this is not clear, and the whole paragraph requires explanation.

34. Dr. James has also succeeded in getting the food of prisoners cooked almost entirely by the women. This method may probably be introduced by care and tact, with great advantage, into every Jail in the Presidency.

35. Dr. James' remarks on the Jail gardens would have been more valuable if they had clearly brought out the final economical result of his agricultural operations. In obtaining this for the current year, the assessment of the land cultivated must be debited to the Jail, as that assessment might otherwise be realized by Government from free cultivators.

36. The conservancy and sanatory arrangements reported by Dr. James, as Civil Surgeon, appear to have been most judicious, and should be imitated in every Jail to which they are applicable. By the excavation of the ground about the old drains he eradicated a constant source of disease and laid a sound basis for further improvement, while, by the simple device of a moveable curtain, he succeeded in preserving the prisoners in a great measure from rheumatism and other disorders occasioned by cold. Even when these particular devices may not be applicable, the spirit in which they were conceived can still be imitated; and Government will gladly see those in charge of prisoners exercising, in every instance, an equal care and ingenuity in providing for their health.

37. The Inspector General of Prisons has made no remark upon Dr. James' representation of the faulty position of the Jail hospital. He should be requested to take the subject into consideration and report the result.

38. In the Ahmednuggur Jail the refuse is removed in wheeled trucks to the garden, where it is used as manure. This plan of conservancy deserves attention elsewhere; but it might probably be improved, so as to get rid of the offensive effluvia in the sleeping-wards to which the Civil Surgeon's report refers. Reductions to the amount of Rupees 2,822 were effected in the course of the year; and the report would have been in every way satisfactory but for the rise which it announces in the rate of mortality. This appears to have increased from 3·4 to 6·6 per cent. owing partly to an unusually wet season and partly to deficient clothing. The latter evil will, it is to be hoped, be remedied by the woollen coats which the Inspector General is about to introduce for monsoon wear.

39. The Sanatory report on the Ahmednuggur Jail by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Cook, does that officer great credit. He appears to have investigated the climatic influences by which the prisoners' health was affected with unusual care and intelligence, and his observations should be recommended for general imitation by Medical Officers. Special attention should be paid to the varying dampness of the atmosphere as connected with the prevalence or otherwise of zymotic diseases, and extracts from Dr. Cook's report should be sent to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, with a request that he will suggest means for carrying out that Officer's proposals for a systematic observation and registration of all the phenomena connected with ozone. He should also ask Dr. Cook what instruments he requires to perfect his observations, and Government will do its best to supply them.

40. The plan of variation of diet from day to day adopted at Ahmednuggur has received the sanction of experience; and might, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks, be followed with advantage elsewhere. The prisoners engaged in sedentary employment are regularly exercised in extension movements, as at Dhoolia, a practice from which, as well as from regular bathing, they must derive very great benefit.

41. The Session Judge of Ahmedabad, in his report on the Jail there, directs attention to the insufficient pay of the members of the peon establishment. The Inspector General will take this subject into consideration in drawing up his revised scale of establishments.

42. Government remark, with approval, that a reduction of Rupees 2,742 has been effected in this Jail, the sanatory condition of which also is now quite satisfactory. The Session Judge remarks on it as an invidious proceeding to select Chinamen to perform the duty of sweepers, to whom this task can be fully assigned. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the Session Judge's opinion, but it can be no part of the policy of this Government to make Indian Jails popular in China.

43. The report and its accompaniments bear testimony to a large amount of zeal, patience, and intelligence, having been brought to bear on the improvement of the Jails of this Presidency, and in general with very encouraging results. But it is clear that we are now only at the commencement of a systematic reform of prison management. Many of the questions discussed in these papers, or as to which Government has directed further enquiry, have been thoroughly investigated by the Inspectors General in other Presidencies, especially by Dr. Mouat in Bengal, Dr. Hathaway in the Punjab, and Mr. Woodcock, Civil Service, in the North-West Provinces.

44. On the other hand these officers have made many mistakes which we shall do well to avoid.

45. But whether as affording examples to imitate or to avoid, we shall do well to avail ourselves of their great and varied experience; and this cannot be better done than by sending the Inspector General to visit their principal Gaols, and to confer personally with the Inspectors General.

46. Dr. Wiehe may be instructed to leave as soon as possible and, after visiting Madras, and a few of the Madras Jails, which are within reach by railway or coach, to proceed to Calcutta, examine the Alipoor Jail and some of the large or more remarkable Zilla Jails, the Jails at Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, Lahore, and any others which present peculiar features in their great size, or good management, returning by the Indus and Sind, and reporting on the Jails of the latter province.

47. Ten or twelve weeks would, probably, be ample for the whole journey; so that he would be able also to visit all the Jails in his charge in the course of the season.

48. He should, at once open a communication with the Inspectors General in the other Presidencies, and arrange, if possible, to meet them, obtain from them all such plans, returns, reports, &c., as he thinks interesting or useful, and arrange for being regularly furnished with all that is of interest to the department in future.

49. He should keep a journal of his observations which he should send to Government, and also add, in a separate form, a general conspectus of his remarks and conclusions as applicable to Jail management in this Presidency.

50. He should charge to Government his railway, dawk, and steamer fares, bearing hotel, and miscellaneous travelling expenses, from his travelling allowance.

51. The Governments of India, Bengal, Madras, Oude, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and the Commissioner in Sind, should be addressed to aid the Inspector General, and give him any information he may require.

52. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be sent to every Judge and Magistrate, to the Revenue and Police Commissioners, and to the Commissioner in Sind. Copies should also be supplied to the Medical and Physical Society, whose attention should be especially invited to pages 41 and 42 of the Appendix.

53. The papers may be placed on the Editors' table.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Acting Secretary to Government.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS.

3rd December, 5-40 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, twelve and-a-half premium.
Fives, five premium.
Fours, five and three quarters discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and one-fourth penny.
Freights, dead weight, thirty-five shillings.
Cotton seventy-seven shillings and six pence.
Interest on Loans five per cent.
Money Market, very easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds Rupees seven per piece.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, Rupees five annas eight per Bundle.

LOCAL.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 2nd Dec. 1862.

BULSAR.—Fair, morning cool, S.E. steady.
BROACH.—Fine and calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair wind, South. Ther. 77½.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 81.
GALLE.—Fine light winds. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Fair, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.E. Light.
KURRACHEE.—Fine S.W. Cool.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 82.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 81.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool. Fair day.

At 9 hours of the 3rd Dec. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine, S.E.
BULSAR.—Fair. S.E, calm.
CANNANORE.—Clear. N.E. Ther. 78.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 82.
GALLE.—Fine. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Fair, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair variable East wind.
KURRACHEE.—Fine S.W. Cool.
MADRAS.—Fine N.E. Ther. 82.
PAUMBEN.—Fair, Strong N.W. winds. Ther. 81.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank was held yesterday at the Bank premises in Rampart Row, pursuant to a notice issued to that effect, and which meeting was adjourned from the 14th of October last, the object of which was announced to be, for the purpose of considering certain propositions contained in a requisition to the Directors, dated 9th September last, the particulars of which appeared in October last, relative to obtaining a charter for the Bank, Trevor Roper, Esq., in the Chair. Directors *Present* J. P. Bickersteth, Munguldass Nathoobhoy and Limjee Manockjee, Esquires.

SHAREHOLDERS.—H. Forman, J. F. Hutchinson, A. Hay, Cawnjee Soondercjee, Nurserwanjee Dorabjee Metha, Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Carsondass Maddowjee, Khoosnall Vunmalle, Pestonjee Pallonjee Jow, Cowanjee Pestonjee, Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund, Hunsraz Bhugwundass, Cooverjee Lellabhoy, Choonilall Mootilal, Ballajee Baleeruttna, Nowrojee Framjee Mestry, Premchund Roychund, Sorabjee Byramjee Kola, Toolseydass Khoosalldass, Lillabhur Vundravon, Hormusjee Tamooljee and Kessowram Vussunthram, Esquires.

The notice calling the meeting and the proceedings of the 14th October last, having been read by Mr Angus, Mr. W. T. Roper, the Chairman, then informed the Shareholders that since the last meeting a letter had been received from the London Agent and that there were no difficulties to prevent their wishes being carried out. They had received the following letter also from Messrs. Clarke and Morice, Solicitors in London who effected the charter for the Mercantile Bank. The following letters were then read to the Shareholders by Mr. Angus :—

"29, Coleman Street, London,
"3rd November 1862.

"DEAR SIR,—We have considered the questions proposed by Mr. Angus in his letter to you of 12th September last, and we cannot do better than refer you in the first place to our letter to Mr. Buchanan, dated 19th October 1857, a copy of which we enclose and which we believe correctly expresses the process by which a Charter might no doubt be obtained similar to those of the Oriental and Mercantile Banks. Although Banking with limited liability is now allowed in the United Kingdom, no relaxation has taken place at the India office of the old-fashioned restrictions against Banking in India, and you will have to be content to transact in India such business as falls within the interpretation of 'exchange, deposit and remittance.' We should have rather urged upon your friends in India, the consideration of their forming themselves into a limited Banking Company under the Act 25 and 26 Victoria C. 89, which has just come into operation, but we have heard that there are doubts whether that Act and the previous Act under which limited Banking Companies were constituted apply to Banks intending to transact business abroad.

"There would be a difficulty in getting a Bank chartered by your present name of the Commercial Bank of India. We have reason to believe that that name would be considered by the authorities inconsistent with the restrictions to which you would be subject as regards Banking in India, but as you have, we know large transactions in China and elsewhere, you might invent a more general name, *e. g.*, the Commercial Bank of Asia.

"It would be borne in mind that you would have to pay English Income Tax on all your profits whereso-ever made if you bring your Head office here.

In answer to the four specific questions put by Mr. Angus we beg to state :—

"1. But we have no doubt that such Charter as is contemplated could now be obtained.

"2. We think that it would not be necessary to suspend the operations of the Bank pending the arrangements, but that the operations of the old Bank might be arranged to cease at the moment its business is taken up by the new Chartered Bank, bearing in mind that those operations must henceforward be restricted to exchange, deposit and remittance.

"3. The Treasury must be satisfied that one half of the Capital of the new Bank is paid up in cash before you would be allowed to commence business under your Charter. This might, we apprehend, be effected by a financial arrangement with your Bankers.

"4. The legal expenses and official fees for a Crown Charter might be estimated as between £700 and £1,000; those of forming a Banking Company with limited liability at £300 to £400; but we cannot pledge ourselves to these amounts so much depending on the different departments through which the Charter has to pass. We are, &c.

"CLARKE AND MORICE."

"To D. ALLARDICE, Esq.
"Commercial Bank of India."

The following is a copy of the letter of 1857 referred to in the above :—

"29, Coleman Street, London,
"13th October 1857.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry as to the measures to be taken by the Commercial Bank of India in case the Directors should be desirous of obtaining a Charter of Incorporation with limited liability, we beg to make the following report :

"We should first mention that it would be necessary, we apprehend, to transfer the Head Office of the Bank to the United Kingdom, and, as regards the territories of the East India Company, the transactions of the Bank must be restricted to the business of *Exchange, deposit and remittance*, as the East India Company would object to the grant of powers conferring a right to carry on the general business of Banking within their Territories—under "the terms, exchange deposit and remittance" however the Oriental Bank Corporation find no difficulty in transacting their present business.

"As to the means of effecting the change, we should recommend that as was done in the case of the Mercantile Bank, a few friends of the existing Commercial Bank (in whom full reliance could be placed as to the allotment of shares, &c.) should apply *in their individual names* for a Charter of Incorporation. The first step is a Petition to the Privy Council and it would be best that the Petitioners should be parties resident in the country, otherwise we could furnish you with a short form of Petition to be sent to Bombay and signed there.

"Then with regard to the transfer of the Capital and business of the existing Bank to the Chartered Bank, we observe that by the 92nd Clause of your Deed of Settlement two thirds in number and value of the Shareholders may dissolve the existing Bank, and this would have to be done unless every shareholder signed the Deed next referred to. We should then propose, that (simultaneously with the dissolution, if a formal dissolution be necessary) a Deed should be executed by the Shareholders providing that as to those who desired it their respective shares of the assets of the existing Bank should be made applicable to the payment of calls on shares allotted to them in the New Bank, and as to shareholders who preferred retiring (if any) they should be paid the equivalent of their shares in cash.

"By these means we apprehend a requirement the Charter would contain, that one half of the Capital of the New Bank shall be paid up before it commences business, would be complied with. It will be for your consideration whether this would work as a financial operation.

"Another course would be to follow the example of the Agra and United Service Bank, which has, we understand, obtained a Charter and a Status in this country under the 7th and 8th Vict. C. 113. This Charter confers on the Bank certain privileges of a corporation, but without the advantage of limited liability. By an Act which has just passed (on the 17th ultimo,) the proceedings for the formation of Joint Stock Banks on a footing very similar to that of the Agra Bank are made much simpler and less expensive, but the liability of the shareholders in such Banks will continue unlimited.—We are, &c.

"CLARKE AND MORICE."

"To R. D. BUCHANAN, Esq."

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried *nem. con.*

Proposed by Andrew Hay, Esq., and seconded by Cursetjee Jehangeer, Esq.

"Resolved that the Directors be requested to take steps to obtain a Royal Charter of Incorporation, or if they are unable to obtain this on favorable terms, to register the Bank under the Acts in force for limiting the liability of the shareholders."

Proposed by Henry Forman, Esq. and seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee, Esq.

"Resolved that the Directors be requested to remove the Head Office of this Bank to London on such Charter being obtained, or on registration as aforesaid."

Proposed by J. F. Hutchinson, Esq. and seconded by Premchund Roychund, Esq.

"Resolved also that if the Directors deem it advisable they be authorized to adopt measures for the dissolution of this Bank and the constitution of a new Bank under such Charter or Registration by the Shareholders of this Bank, or so many of them as may desire to join such new Bank."

The Chairman having expressed himself to the effect that there being no difficulty in accomplishing the desires of the shareholders, they would, therefore, be carried out as soon as possible.

It was proposed by Sorabjee Byramjee Kola, Esq., seconded by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and unanimously resolved, "That the best thanks of the meeting be voted to the Chairman," after which the meeting was dissolved.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in its Library on Monday, the 24th November 1862.

Present.—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C. S. *President*, in the Chair.

The Revd. John Wilson, D.D. *Honorary President.*
Vice-Presidents.—M. Stovell, Esq., M.D.; The Hon'ble H. Newton; The Hon'ble A. K. Forbes; Colonel W. R. Dickinson.

Members.—Sir A. Grant, Bart.; The Hon'ble A. D. Robertson; The Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett; Colonel H. Rivers; W. Loudon, Esq.; J. Peet, Esq., M.D.; Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mundlik; J. Thom, Esq.; J. A. Forbes, Esq.; Major J. B. Dunsterville; J. P. Hughlings, Esq.; W. C. Coles, Esq., M.D.; R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D.; W. R. Cassels, Esq.; M. Kane, Esq., M.A., and M.D.; Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C; J.M. Maclean, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; T. Diver, M.D.; Dhunjibhai Framji, Esq.; Dadoba Pandoorung, Esq.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., *Secretary.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Member proposed.—George Inverarity, Esq., C. S., by W. R. Cassels, Esq., seconded by The Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, C. S.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary at the direction of the Hon'ble the President, then read the following Report of the Committee of Management for the year 1861-62.

Gentlemen,

Members.—During the past year 16 resident members and one non-resident member have been elected, that is one less than in the year 1860-61. Four members have permanently left India, 23 are temporarily absent in Europe, and one has died during the year. There are at present 97 members on the Register, namely, 77 resident and 20 non-resident, against 78 and 20 respectively at the corresponding date last year.

Library.—To the Library 147 works in 212 volumes have been added by purchase against 264 works in 330 volumes bought the previous year; 67 works in 154 volumes have been rebound; and 127 works in 209 volumes and 69 pamphlets have been presented to the Society. The same periodicals have been subscribed for this year as last.

Catalogue.—Last year a Committee consisting of Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., Professor Hughlings, J. Gibbs, Esq., and Dr. Birdwood, was appointed to draw up an alphabetical catalogue of the Library. The Committee employed a number of Purvoes under Mr. Dadoba Pandoorung, to prepare the M.S., which was made over to the Bombay Education Society's Press complete on the 1st of September last; it has been printed so far as the letter F. under the immediate supervision of Sir Alexander Grant, and will be ready for distribution by the New Year's Day. The Sub-Committee considered it inexpedient to include the medical works in the general catalogue and these have been published in a separate list. A separate list has also been printed of the Novels, and the question will be submitted to the Committee of Management whether they should be bound up with the general catalogue or not.

Alteration of Books.—The same Committee was also appointed to draw up a list of Works they would recommend to be removed from the shelves of the Library, and having submitted their list, a large number of Works were removed by the Society from the Library.

The Library Rooms.—During the year several book cases have been added to the Library Rooms and the books have all been newly arranged in accordance with the new catalogue.

Circulation of Books.—The Committee have paid great attention to the circulation of books, and they trust, that when the catalogue is in the hands of the members every facility for the use of the Library will have been provided.

Book Agent.—The Society in April last transferred its book agency from Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. to Mr. Mudie. The Committee regret that the books sent by Mr. Mudie have been less in number than had previously been supplied by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. for corresponding months, and that they are defective in condition, carelessly selected, and like the periodicals have not been despatched with punctuality.

Mr. Mudie also has been inattentive to the letters written to him by the Secretary. The Committee of Management have now other arrangements under consideration which they trust will ensure a full and satisfactory supply of books for the future.

Museum.—The Society's Museum has been removed from the North to the South Room. There have been seven donations to it during the year of coins, and geological specimens. On the completion of the Library catalogue, the catalogue of the Museum will be commenced.

Original Communications.—There have been seven original communications read before the Society during the year, the MSS., of which are in the custody of the Society.

Change of present Office-Bearers. Vice President.—During the past year the Society have lost the services as Vice-Presidents of Dr. Harkness, and Colonel Pope on retiring from the service, and of Dr. Leith on his appointment as Deputy Inspector General S. D. A.

Secretary.—Mr. Carter also after serving the Society for 15 years as their Secretary resigned the appointment in May last on taking sick leave to England. The Society on his departure voted him an address, and presented him with a microscope of the value of Rs. 1,000 in testimony of their sense of his long services as their Secretary, and of his distinguished labors as a Naturalist.

Finance.—From the statement laid on the table it will be seen that the financial state of the Society is satisfactory.

Proposed by the Revd. Dr. Wilson and seconded by R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., and carried unanimously.

"That the report be adopted with the best thanks of the Society to the Hon'ble President, Vice President, and office-bearers for their valuable services during the past year."

The meeting then proceeded to the election of members of the Committee of Management for the year 1862-63; and the following is the list of office-bearers for the years :

President.—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C. S.
Vice-Presidents.—M. Stovell, Esq., M.D., the Hon'ble H. Newton, C. S., the Hon'ble A. K. Forbes, C. S., and Colonel W. R. Dickinson.
Committee of Management.—Bhau Daji, Esq., Sir A. Grant, Bart., J. P. Hughlings, Esq., Major J. B. Dunsterville, J. A. Forbes, Esq., T. A. Baumbach, Esq., J. Peet, Esq., M.D, W. Loudon, Esq., W. R. Cassels, Revd. J. D. Gibson.

Revision of the Periodicals.—Moved by Sir Alexander Grant and seconded by Dr. Birdwood that *Galignani's Messenger*; *Times of India*; *Bombay Gazette*; *Friend of India*; *Madras Times*; *Poona Observer*; *Hurkaru*, and all other Indian papers be discontinued. Dr. Birdwood said he seconded the motion on grounds of economy; out of Rs. 3,000 a year spent by the Society on books and periodicals, Rs. 869 went to newspapers and periodicals, exclusive of scientific periodicals, and magazines of a literary character.

Mr. Maclean moved as an amendment that all the words of Sir Alexander Grant's motion after *Galignani's Messenger* be left out. The discontinuance of the newspapers was proposed as a matter of economy; but in trying to save money regard should be had to the tastes of the members of the Society, the majority of whom belong to that large class who read newspapers and not to the very small class whose attention is only occasionally called to them. "*Galignani*" might very well be dispensed with, but a great public library in Bombay ought not to be without files of the Indian newspapers. As to the local papers, it was not of much consequence whether they were taken in or not, as files could always be seen at the printing offices; and besides, every member of the Society either is a subscriber to them already, or ought to become one as soon as possible, but, speaking generally, it might be said that newspapers, which give a complete and accurate history of our own times, should be included in every library of reference; for it is most inconvenient for a private individual to carry cumbersome newspaper files about with him. If the object were to save money, that might be effected in another and better way, by putting an end to the present practice of allowing some London agent to send out any books he pleases to the library. Of course, a few London publishers would always prefer to send out books which won't sell rather than books which will sell. The proper plan would be for a selection to be made in Bombay by competent men of books announced in the publisher's circulars, which always give the names of books months before they are published; and if lists thus prepared were regularly sent home, really good books might be obtained, as soon as they appeared at much less expense than at present.

The Hon'ble President suggested that, in order to meet every one's views, the names of the newspapers proposed to be discontinued should be voted on, one by one.

This was accordingly done and *Galignani's Messenger*, the *Poona Observer*, *Lahore Chronicle*, and *Delhi Gazette* were voted to be discontinued, the rest of the Indian papers to be continued. The *Westminster Review* was voted to be added to the list of periodicals. Mr. Walter Cassels, then moved the following proposition :—

"That a committee of three gentlemen be annually appointed to select and arrange for the purchase of books suitable for the Library, and that subscribers generally be invited to propose such new works as they desire for the consideration of the committee."

In supporting this motion Mr. Cassels spoke as follows :

Ever since I have been a member of the Asiatic Society I have myself felt, and I have heard others generally express, much dissatisfaction with our Library arrangements. The subscription paid is higher than that to any similar institution in the world, but the advantages given in return, I am sorry to say, are in precisely the opposite ratio. Instead of

9th.—The Scholarship to begin from the 1st January 1863.

10th.—That Rs. 72 should be reserved and paid into the Treasury, and the balance invested in the aforesaid Bank.—*Observer, Dec. 2.*

We hear that the acting Judge and agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, Baron de H. Sarpent, has received instructions from the High Court to decide all the appeals which are lying in the Judge's Court without delay. Consequently we believe the Baron is expected to return from the districts this morning. We understand also that both the Judge's and the Assistant Judge's Courts, begin their session this day.—*Id.*

Seven Ramoosees, inhabitants of the villages of Wargaum and Thyre, Talooka Havalee, have been committed to the first Assistant Magistrate. It appears that these Ramoosees attempted to commit a gang robbery in the Punth Sachew's Ellaka, and the Havalee Foundar being informed of the same by a woman named Chimee comb Dewjee, by caste a Ramoosee, lost no time in proceeding to the spot, and apprehending the accused parties.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal, we understand, has in contemplation the construction of several Railway Feeders in connexion with the Eastern Bengal line. The expenses to be incurred are to be defrayed from the one per cent Income Tax, which has been reserved for Public Works. The line of road at present to be constructed is from Augurparrah to the Railway terminus, midway between the Sealdah and the Barrackpore stations, where a minor station is shortly to be opened by the Railway Company. While writing the above, we have been informed that the construction of several Feeders in connection with the Mutla Railway is already in progress. Two lines of road on both sides of the Sonapore station will be constructed; one from Sonapore to Kamalgagee, and another from former station to Rajpore. The third Feeder will run from the Chappahatty Railway station to Barripore, a distance of five miles. These works have been undertaken by the district Executive Officers under the direct control of the Commissioners.—*Hurkaru, Nov. 25.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Our readers will recollect the case of Mr. Drummond, the Sessions Judge of Shahjehanpore, releasing on appeal a native who spat in the face of a European soldier. The case was reported in most of the papers at the time, and was reported also to Government, under whose instructions Mr. Drummond has, we are told, and the *Allahabad Gazette* confirms the rumour, received a reprimand from the Sudder Board. This method of dealing with Mr. Drummond's delinquency amounts to hushing it up, and public justice requires that some public manifestation of the displeasure of Government should be given. The reprimand ought to be published in the *Government Gazette*. Then and not till then will the European soldier and the English non-official believe in the impartial administration of justice. Then and not till then will the European soldier and the citizen feel that he lives under the protection of the law.

The reprimand was sent to Mr. Drummond was probably torn up and thrown into the waste paper basket as soon as read, perhaps before. The main features of the case will be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers, there is one class and a very large one who, we may be quite sure, have a very fleshy recollection of them, and that is the British soldier in this country. To insult and provoke to a breach of the peace, if possible, a low native without provocation spits in the face of an English soldier. The latter bears the insult without resenting it, and the offender is pardoned by the Judge. The Judge, we are told, is reprimanded, but in a private way. Meantime what is the inference drawn by the countrymen and associates of the two principal parties? why, in the one case that the native may spit in the soldier's face with impunity, because the latter dare not resent it, in the other, that for a gross and intolerable and unbearable insult there is no redress to be had, and that the law as administered by some of our present race of judges is powerless to protect the European, though swift to avenge the native.

The story has been read and commented on in *every barrack in the country*. We advise the Government to give equal publicity to their opinion of Mr. Drummond's conduct in the business.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 22.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

FEARFUL GALES.

A succession of violent gales, beginning on Sunday, October 19, continued during the greater part of last week, strewing the coasts of the British Islands with wrecks, and causing a vast destruction of life and property. From the mass of reports of stranded and foundered vessels we take some of the most important:—

On Sunday night, the *Lotus*, from Demerara, Captain M'Neil, belonging to Mr. Dunlop, of Greenock, with a cargo of sugar and rum, struck under a part of the cliff off Chale, termed "Ladder," not far from the spot where the *Clarendon Indiaman* was lost on her homeward voyage in October, 1836, and several other vessels have since perished. Only two out of a crew of 12 were saved.

The *Bencoolen*, 1,500 tons burden, bound to Bombay from Liverpool, with a cargo of machinery, railway iron, telegraph wire, and other goods, was lost on Tuesday off Bude, near Bideford, on the coast of North Devon. She left the Mersey last week, and in making her way ont of the Channel encountered the gale, and becoming disabled put back, and in endeavouring to make Bude Haven struck upon the rocks and became a total wreck Captain Chambers, all the officers, and 25 of the crew were lost.

At Southport, on Tuesday morning a large vessel was seen to drift on a sandbank between Formby Mudwharf and the Boghol, and immediately rolled on her side. She remained in sight in that position but a short time, and then became completely swamped. The *Jessie Knowles*'s lifeboat and her darling crew, with Captain Rocliffe, were soon afloat, but the vessel was soon lost to view, and, consequently, the boat returned, but renewed her vigorous efforts to find the wreck when it could again be seen from the shore. She was absent about four hours, and brought with her the intelligence that they had approached so near as to perceive that the ship was in four pieces, leaving not the slightest doubt that all hands were lost. As the tide went back it left a square box, as if from the wreck, containing Spanish or other foreign letters; also a board, with the following words inscribed on it, "Quinza Rosa." It is conjectured that the vessel was a Spanish trader bound for Liverpool.

The brig *Robert and Margaret*, belonging to the Tyne, foundered on Monday, a few miles from the mouth of the Humber. The captain, mate, and carpenter were rescued by the smack *Tartar*, but the remainder of the crew (six or seven in number) were drowned.

The Belgian government mail steampacket *Emerald* Commander Gerard, on her passage from Dover to Ostend on Monday night saved 80 lives, consisting of the crew and passengers (among whom were women and children), together with some Deal boatmen, all of whom she took from a British ship bound from Quebec, with a cargo of timber, for London, which she met with in a sinking state off Furnes, where the ship afterwards stranded.

A telegram of the 21st October from Boulogne says:—"This day the brig *Cuba*, 200 tons, from Amsterdam, bound to Surinam with a general cargo, went on shore near Cape Grisnez and became a total wreck; but the crew and passengers were saved." [The gale was as destructive on the French coast, from all accounts as on the British.]

In the Tyne, in spite of Admiral Fitzroy's warning, a fleet of colliers persisted in putting to sea, but no definite particulars have been received of their fate. Ships and steamers are afloat all down the east coast. *Tynemouth, South Shields, Scarborough, Great Yarmouth* and *Lowestoft* report disasters innumerable.

At Liverpool the ships in harbour fouled each other, with great destruction. A large American merchantman, the *Annie E. Hooper*, of Baltimore, took the ground; and the Southport lifeboat was four hours, and-a-half rowing the four miles to the Horse Banks where she was beating. From this vessel 18 lives out of 23 were happily saved.

The *Clarence* steamer, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, on her passage from Hamburg to London, had a narrow escape of foundering in the Channel, and was only kept afloat by the strenuous exertions of the passengers and crew.

The *Rhadoo*, which left Montreal for Liverpool on the 17th September last, with a cargo of about 3,000 barrels of petroleum on board, was cast ashore near Formby. This ship was owned by M. I. Wilson, Esq. and commanded by Captain Murphy. Shortly before the wreck, it was suddenly found that the ship was on fire. Five of the crew were drowned; and the rest were either severely injured or nearly poisoned with the stench of the burning petroleum.

The storm was almost equally severe, though not so destructive, on land. Several large trees were blown down; some large chimneys fell; and the spires of churches suffered considerable damage.—*Home News.*

THE REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

(From Express Correspondent.)

Athens, *Oct.* 24.

The telegraph will have apprised you before the receipt of this letter of the most important events which have taken place here. On Saturday last we were informed that the garrison of Vonitza and of Missolonghi had raised the standard of revolt, and that the entire provinces of Acarnania and Ætolia had joined in the movement. On Tuesday we learned that the Garrison of Patras had followed the example, and that a provisional government had been proclaimed at that last town, under the presidency of Beniselous Roufos, a wealthy landowner in the Peloponnesus. It was then resolved that the movement meditated for a long time should take place at once in the capital; and in the night of Wednesday last the army, together with the people of Athens, assembled in the Place of Otho (which is now called the Place of Liberty), and they declared unanimously that Otho was no more King of Greece, and Queen Amalia was no more Regent. According to the provision of the constitution, a central provisional government of the kingdom of Greece was proclaimed, with Bulgaris as president, and Canaris and Beniselos Roufos as members of the same, and the convocation of a national assembly was decreed for the purpose of electing the future King.

All that night passed with firing a muskets—as a sign of jubilee—and with *vivas* for liberty. The enthusiasm has not abated a jot up to this time; this day especially the excitement was greater than ever, because Otho returned yesterday on board the frigate *Amalia* to the Piræus, not knowing anything of recent events. The English and French men-of-war, anchored in the Piræus, signalled the *Amalia* in the offing not to enter into that port. The Greek man-of-war went then to Ambilakia, in the Bay of Salamis, where all the foreign ministers betook themselves without loss of time. Otho kept them waiting about half an hour. As soon as admitted into his presence they told him that no hope remained for him, and that he ought to leave Greece. Otho would not agree to this, replying that he was beloved and wanted by the people; and that it was only the army that was against his government. It is said that the Minister of Bavaria spoke then to the King with greater force, trying to convince him that there was no alternative, but that he must go away; and that the King then turned to Count Mamiani, the Italian minister, and asked him whether these events would have taken place if he had been present at Athens and had not set out on his tour? Count Mamiani assured him that his presence would not have altered the course of events, but would perhaps have occasioned bloodshed.

The King replied that he would reflect whether he ought to go or to remain. The Queen seemed greatly moved.

The Provisional Government then sent Captain Sachturi on board the *Amalia*, with orders to Captain Palascas to deliver over to him the command of the frigate. Palascas refused to obey the Provisional Government, and Sachturi returned to Athens. Meanwhile the crew began to show symptoms of mutiny, and the Provisional Government gave the King four hours to decide to embark on board the English corvette *Scylla*, which was anchored close to the Greek frigate, intimating that after the lapse of that time they could not assume any responsibility as to the personal security of the King and Queen. This communication hastened the decision of Otho, and embarking on board the *Scylla* he left for Trieste; the Greek frigate passing immediately under the orders of the Provisional Government. This news calmed the multitude which had assembled in the Piræus in a state of great excitement. In the capital, too, a great relief was felt when the news of the departure of the King was spread by a proclamation issued by the government.

Adhesions to the revolution were telegraphed from Syra, Nauplia, Chalcis, Calavryta, &c.

The new ministry is composed of eight minister's: Manghinas, Finances; Zaimis, Interior; Coumoundouros, Justice; Deligeorges, Public Instruction; Nicolopulo, Religion; Diamantopulos Foreign Affairs; Mavromichalis, War; Callifronas, Marine.

All the Embassies have expressed their admiration of the prudence and moderation of the Greek population, which, in arms, for the last three days mixed with the military, without a chief, with no discipline or police, master of this town, firing right and left in the air, have given the most admirable order, confining themselves to some shouts under the windows of the late ministers, Simos and Spiro Mihos. The Palace has been respected, with the exception of its banner, which has been torn. The first day some people entered its gardens and cut some flowers and a few oranges. That was the greatest disorder committed. The Provisional Government have now posted sentinels at its gates; and a small garrison has been put into the palace, the rooms of which have been sealed. The terrified gardener of the palace has been recommended at the same time to resume his peaceful occupation, which he has done at once.

Yesterday the Mistress of the Robes of the Queen came from the Palace to the British Embassy under the guidance of Mr. Scarlett. After a while a royal carriage, full of as many boxes as she could fill with the valuable effects of the King and Queen, left the Palace without any escort, for the British embassy. The carriage passed through the crowd; it was recognised, and everybody understood what the contents were, but it was left to pass unmolested, with only some shouts of contempt.

It may now be hoped that things will go on as smoothly and as successfully in every respect. It is expected that the National Assembly will be assembled in thirty days, and that this well-begun revolution will bear as good fruits as it seems to promise to the Greeks.

This moment, eight o'clock, the drums are sounding the *reppel*, in order to enforce discipline upon the soldiers, who having fraternised with the people, are making holiday out of their barracks.

INDIAN PRESS.

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

(From the Sindian.)

Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, devotes the concluding paragraphs of his Revenue Administration Report for 1861-62, to a consideration of the prospects of cotton cultivation in that province. The document reaches us rather late in the day, in the form of a supplement to the Punjab, Government Gazette, but it nevertheless, contains some information likely to be of interest to our readers.

The statistics showing the area under cotton cultivation during the year ending July 1862, as compared with the preceding season, exhibit just the same features as similar returns from other parts of India. The actual increase is "much less than might be expected," at the same time that there is abundant promise for next year if prices only keep up. The natives have, it appears only just been stimulated to activity by the visit of the Bombay and Karachee markets, and have commenced sowing cotton seed vigorously, in the hope of taking advantage of the unprecedentedly high prices which have recently been ruling. According to Mr. McLeod, it was found impossible at this time last year to arouse the native dealers to the importance of the crisis,—they exhibited the greatest indifference to the golden prospects before them, and the consequence is, that in several districts, the area of land under cotton cultivation has actually fallen off. In most of the divisions of the province however, there has been an increase, and in some to no inconsiderable extent. In the Rawul-Pindee district, for instance, there were 92,664 acres under cultivation last year, against about 74,000 in the preceding year, and we are glad to see that there is also a marked improvement in the Derajat, from which the best cotton comes to our market. Next year however, much better results are confidently looked for. The natives are at last awake to the altered state of the cotton market, and the advantages to be derived from an extended cultivation of the staple, and the dealers, who last season were completely apathetic, are now represented as going about from village to village purchasing every maund they can lay hands on.

Mr. McLeod frankly admitted in his last year's report that the Punjab stood no chance of competing, as a cotton producing country, with portions of the Bombay Presidency, and of Hydrabad and Nagpore, and his opinion has received abundant confirmation from the generally inferior quality of the cotton which has been reaching us from the upper provinces, during the last few months. Such trash as comes from Umritsir and Ferozepore, would only find purchasers during periods of unnatural excitement like that which prevailed a few weeks since:—were the market to resume its normal condition no one would be found willing to export such an inferior article, and its value is not increased by the miserable state in which it comes to hand. We are glad however to find that while retaining his previously expressed convictions, the Financial Commissioner has not allowed the important subject of improving the staple to escape his attention; and an interesting appendix to the report from Mr. J. C. Murphy, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Umritsir, shows the exertions which have been made in that district to introduce something superior to the present very unsatisfactory discriptions. Persons unacquainted with the versatility of Punjab officials will perhaps wonder at a Small Cause Court Judge devoting his attention to cotton cultivation, but while we are unable to solve any questions which may arise on this score, it is evident that Mr. Murphy's observations are of considerable value. This gentleman gives a detailed account of the method of cultivation which he has been induced to adopt after an experience acquired some twenty years ago, since which period, to use his own words, he "has been left no time, by his public duties, especially within the last 10 or 15 years," to add anything thereto. The general results of Mr. Murphy's experiments appear to be that of all descriptions of cotton seed, the New Orleans is that best adapted for the Punjab. He has tried, it appears, Sea Island, Nankin, and Egyptian, but hitherto without success. The first named beautiful variety was apparently altogether too delicate for the climate "it did not germinate freely, and of the plants which came up, many were blasted by the first season of hot winds, and of those that survived the rains, many more were killed out and out by the frost of the ensuing winter." Nankin cotton on account of its red color, was altogether a worthless product, and the Egyptian plants while apparently suited to the soil and climate, and yielding a product somewhat superior, seemed to possess no advantages over the common indigenous cotton of the country, which might not be successfully attained by the improved cultivation of the latter. The New Orleans cotton on the contrary, fulfilled every expectation, and samples sent to Manchester, with a staple about an inch and a half in length, were, as is usual in such cases, declared to be barely inferior to the best description of extra fine, imported from the Southern states of America. If Mr. Murphy could only succeed in inducing the agriculturists in his district to pay more attention to this description of cotton, he would probably save them from the mortification of finding their next crop almost unsaleable in this market.

We cannot agree with Mr. McLeod's remarks upon the desirability of establishing cotton presses in the Punjab. No doubt, in the state in which it reaches our market, the cotton is very badly suited for carriage, and this fault is by no means improved by the clumsy covers in which the bales are packed. Nothing can be worse than the state of several recent consignments of cotton from Umritsar and Ferozepore; and the evil is of sufficient magnitude to call for a remedy. But unfortunately, pressing will hardly mend the matter, as no one here will be disposed to purchase pressed bales from up-country. The quality of the staple is so inferior, and there is so much to complain of in the way of adulteration, mixture of dirt, &c., that it is deemed absolutely necessary to examine the interior of the bales. Were cotton screws established in the Punjab, merchants here would have to establish expensive Europeans Agencies at central points in that province, and the present and anticipated dullness in the market is hardly likely to incline them to any such step. At the same time, a very great deal might be done by improved packing, an more careful stowage during the river voyage.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE JYNTIA REVOLT.

(From the Dacca News, Nov. 15.)

We have tidings from Cherra to the fifth instant, which we hasten to lay before our readers. Our correspondent tells us of an unexpected and heavy fall of rain during the later part of October, so heavy indeed that on one day alone, the 24th of the month, there was a fall of no less than 17 inches.

But more important than a such meteorological phenomena is the news we have respecting the prospects of the rebellion in those parts. It has not yet come to a close the misunderstanding between the Government and the hill people are as far from solution as ever; the amnesty is not believed, and we accepted the rebel bands—for, we do not wish to dignify them with the name of forces,—so far from being broken up, have not even diminished; and although the rebels are perfectly aware, and are the first to acknowledge, that their resistance to constituted authority cannot possibly be successful in the end, they are, nevertheless, as resolved as ever to fight. They reason respecting their desperate position in pretty much the same strain as did the four starving lepers watching the Syrian camp at Samaria: 'Why sit we here until we die? If we say, we will enter into the city, then the famine is in the city, and we shall die there: and if we sit still here, we die also. Now therefore come, and let us fall unto the host of the Syrians: if they save us alive, we shall live; and if they kill us, we shall but die.' We mentioned, a fortnight ago, that the authorities had deputed certain loyal rajahs to negotiate with the rebels and their leaders and so, if possible, bring this disagreeable and lingering revolt to an end. The meeting was to have been held at a place called Nong-rytiang, or Nurteng, and we believe the Government was hopeful that the negotiations would be successful. We have now to record that the durbar, as it has been styled, this come off, but that no amicable settlement of differences has been arrived at. To all intents and purposes therefore, the rebellion is still as formidable a reality as ever; and the question remains. What is to be done? No inducement that the loyal rajahs were authorized to offer, has availed to bring back the rebel Jyntias to their homes. Though they themselves see not how they can permanently hold out against the Government, they are not yet on their last legs, for, in the place of accepting conditions at the hands of the State, they went to the meeting at Nurteng to dictate their own terms. They would relinquish their present hostile attitude, they said, on only four conditions. In the first place, they must, for the future, be governed through their own chiefs, and not Government officials. In the second place, all taxes must be remitted. In the third place, there shall no longer be a sepoy guard located at Jowai, or in any part of their country. And in the fourth place, the darogahs must be given up to them.

Is the Government prepared to grant these conditions? Scarcely. The very character of the terms they have asked, proves the rebels to be ignorant savages; but it also shows that they have a fair amount of fight in them still. The vindictiveness of the savage is particularly apparent in the last condition, which requires the surrender of the darogahs. The demand however, does not fill us with surprise. We have all along maintained that the cause of the revolt is to be sought in the oppressive conduct of the native officials of the province; and our view received ample confirmation at the meeting at Nurteng. The rebels who went to that meeting distinctly averred that there would have been no fighting, had it not been provoked by the servants of the Government. As their version of how the struggle began has not, that we know, reached either the Government or our readers, we shall be doing a service if we give it. The people of Jailong had a dance, to which the Cossya darogah of Jowai went with a view to keep the peace. No doubt it was necessary that he should do so, because at all national ceremonies, a great amount of drinking goes on, and serious affrays are the consequence. To propitiate the big man and cause everything to go on smoothly, the Jailong people presented him with a gift of two rupees, which he refused as too small a sum. The people grew angry, and there a collision between them and the Police. The misunderstanding was, however, allayed for the time, and the Jailong people whose swords and shields,—in spite of Major Rowlatt's express permission that they might retain them,—were demanded by the darogah, engaged to go with their weapons on a certain day to Jowai and give them up to him there. On the appointed day, they came headed by one U Kiang Nongbah the present rebel chief. As soon as they came in sight of the sepoy guard, the people hatred, and U Kiang Nongbah slaying his sword and shield on the ground, advanced to the guard to solicit a conference. The guard watched him approaching, and when they thought he had come within easy distance of them, they made a rush to seize him: but U Kiang Nongbah was too quick for them, and escaped. Finding they had failed to capture their man, the darogah and sepoys fired upon the Jailong man who retreated into the jungle. This was the last feather on the camel's back, and the people were henceforward in open rebellion against the Government. It may be said that the account we have given is only the rebel version of the story. It is; nevertheless we are disposed to believe that it is the true version. At all events, it is endorsed, not only by all the rebels, but also by all those who, refusing to join in the rebellion, have remained loyal to the Government. The rebels charged other darogahs, mentioning U Sing Doloi and U Dohoi Doloi by name, with having mercilessly oppressed them; and with having taken upon themselves to beat and to bind whomsoever they pleased. Indeed the whole Jyntia country, it is asserted, was in the greatest possible disorder, before any European could reach it. And now with respect to the amnesty, even those of the rebels that are willing to give the Government credit for sincerity, declare, that it is not worth there while to accept it. They intimate that under any circumstances, the jungles shall always be their home. They have no desire to return to their villages, inasmuch as their houses have all been destroyed and their cattle taken away. They have no inducement to return even to their partial civilization in which they have been accustomed. "If we return to our villages," they add, "U Smki, U Solomon, U Thoolai, U Sing Doloi and U Don Doloi will again be set over us. We shall be obliged, on their account, to break out again. We may as well, then, keep on fighting, as we are doing now."

We are not such savages as to wish that any of this unlucky crew of darogahs should fall into the hands of the rebels, much less he, by a voluntary act on our part, deliberately surrendered into their hands. The Sikhs at Lucknow caught a Pandy and roasted him over a slow fire. What U Kiang Nongbah and his band would do with the company of darogahs, if they had them in their power, it is impossible to say. They might not only roast them alive, but eat them. But those officials ought to be tried by some competent authority on the charges brought against them. Were all the darogahs ordered in and put on their trial, peace would be almost immediately rest ored. Such a procedure would do more towards the settlement of the country than any number of campaigns however skilfully organized and any number of battles, like that for instance of Ralion, however brilliantly won.

But how ever did the Government come to be told that the establishment of a Christian Mission in the Cossya Hills was one of the causes of the present revolt? We think we can understand it. It is the darogahs that originated the report; and European gentlemen who ought to have known better, received it as if it had been true, and transmitted it to the Government. The darogahs of the district used every means to exculpate themselves. They thought to divert suspicion from themselves to the native Christians. The presence of these men, it was accordingly asserted, was the real cause of the outbreak. Every European that went into Jyntia to inquire about the causes of the revolt, was naturally dependent for his information on the darogahs he met. Ignorant of their language, he could not communicate with the people directly, and so was obliged to fall back upon the statements of the men who could speak a word or two of Hindostani, and had an object in averting suspicion from themselves. Because the rebels had, at the first go-off, burnt down the houses of native Christians among other dwellings, it was clear that the Christian Mission had offered the chief provocation in these unhappy disturbances!

But there was one little incident that 'cropped out' in the revelations that the rebels made at Nurteng, which will at once show how the petty officials of the country studiously sought to excite in the breasts of the people an animosity against native Christians. No doubt, the thing was done with a view to the accusation subsequently made in connection with the establishment of a Christian Mission. The incident we have referred to, is as follows: It was stated by the rebels at the Nurteng meeting, that one of the darogahs went about telling the people that they would be fined and imprisoned, if they continued to sacrifice to their gods, to use divination, or observe any of their customary religious rites, and especially if they did not send their children to school. He however reserved to himself the right to commute the fine and imprisonment into a bribe in consideration of which they might continue their idolatrous practices. The Schools of the district, be it remembered; are all Mission schools, so that this darogah must have gone about with the deliberate intention of setting the minds of the people against the Christians. This statement on the part of the rebels harmonizes with what we have already said respecting the notorious anxiety of the Police officials to stigmatize the Christian Mission. Villainous as has been the conduct of the Police in the particular, we do not wonder at it. It is in keeping with the general reputation of the native Police throughout the peninsula; but we do wonder that any Englishman should have been found so 'green' as to have endorsed the accusation against the native Christians, in an official report to the Government.

The numbers of the rebels are variously estimated. Some say that there were about seven thousand of them present at the Durbar. The entire number of fighting men is set down at 10,000; but this, we feel sure, is an exaggerated statement. Still, there can be no doubt that they have a large force. They have taken to learning their drill, and they turn out on parade every day. This does not look like accepting the amnesty.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S ROADS TO RAILWAYS MINUTE.

(From the Englishman, Nov. 20.)

Sir Bartle Frere has, we are glad to see, in his usual practical and business-like manner taken up the subject of providing roads to railway stations, and has, by a minute dated the 16th October of this year, ordered that the Collector or his district assistant and the Executive Engineer should take the opportunity, while visiting the several railway stations, to ascertain—

1st.—What has been done for the convenience of travellers beyond conveying them along the railway?
2nd.—What has been done for the accommodation of traffic?
3rd.—What remains to be done in both respects?
4th.—By whom it should be done?

We should be glad to learn that the government of Bengal has issued similar instructions. It is no doubt the interest of the railway companies to open up and maintain such roads as feeders for their several lines; but that they are bound to do so by law or agreement, as asserted by the Governor of Bombay in the Resolution referred to, we are not quite so certain. As regards Bengal, we know that much remains to be done with that object by some one. It is well said by the *Bombay Gazette* in an article upon this subject that "these expensive railways can only be justified by being made as extensively useful as possible to the country by being made to tell upon the development of its productiveness and industry." That the guaranteed railways have done little towards this object—at least in Bengal—is evident by the introduction of the tramway and branch railway companies, whose reports shew how much room there is for their successful operation, and how little has hitherto been accomplished. It is, however, to the improvement of the common roads, many of which only communicate with small towns and villages, that attention has been more especially called by the Bombay government, and we think the subject is deserving of that of the government of Bengal. They are, it is true, chiefly used by natives, and many of them of the poorer classes, but the benefit of railway communication with the larger towns was intended for them as much as for the Europeans and the higher classes of their own countrymen. Past experience proves that they are, as a body, large contributories to railway revenue, and, from the fact of their being poor, have a stronger claim upon the attention of the government. The rich and influential will take care of themselves, and need but little assistance.

As regards the treatment of native travellers generally, Sir Bartle Frere's minute, which we published in another column, deserves attention and the highest commendation. In saying this we think, from what we have put forward in reference to this subject on previous occasions, we shall not be supposed to claim any special deference to native prejudices. But we claim for them, especially the poorer classes, that they should not be treated as so many cattle, or hustled and bullied by men many of whom, though Europeans, have more prejudices and less temper than those with whom they are dealing. If we may judge from what is said of the accommodation afforded for natives at the stations of the Bombay railways, they are better off in those of Bengal; but even here in that particular there is also great room for improvement. As regards the construction of roads as feeders for the great railway, the governments of Bombay and Bengal have both shewn their sense of their importance. Madras, as far as we are informed, has made no sign in that direction. But the progress of legislation, like that of public works, is notoriously slow; and while Bills are in committees and roads under survey or even in course of construction, the public are without the accommodation which should have been provided for them. Contemporaneously with the completion of the various sections of the railway Bills for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or companies, and for regulating the construction of works on land so taken, have been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council and also into the Councils of Bengal and Bombay. But here, again, there is a danger of delay upon the question of jurisdiction. The local Governors and Councils would prefer their own Bills, which would, of course, give independent action. But the government of India argue, and we think rightly, that the provisions of such a Bill should apply to all India. The late Mr. Ritchie, in introducing a Bill last year with the same objects as those now under consideration, showed that as the railroad, canal, or high road for which feeders were to be provided, might pass through several districts or Presidencies, different Acts might be objectionable; meaning no doubt the danger of conflicting claims as to jurisdiction, boundaries, &c., all of which are quite likely to occur. We therefore think that, however undesirable it may be for the government of India, as a general rule, to legislate for the local governments, in this instance it would be a great public convenience to have a single law for all India passed by the Council of the Governor-General; especially as it will be easy to provide for the consentaneous action of the local governments upon their own requirements, in their own bounds, subservient to the general law.

DR. DUFF ON LORD ELGIN.

(From the Phœnix.)

For the reasons already assigned, we have refrained from attempting to give at length the speeches delivered at the late meeting in the Town Hall. But some of the admirers of our deservedly popular Viceroy having manifested an earnest wish to recover, if possible, that portion of Dr. Duff's speech, which so pointedly referred to him, and which afforded such unbounded satisfaction to the audience, we have endeavoured, with the help of a friend, to obtain it as entire as may be. And here it is for the benefit of our readers:—

After having descanted on the wretchedly disproportionate contributions of many of the wealthy in all lands and pointed to the naturally regressive consequences of narrow and close-fisted selfishness in the present life Dr. Duff proceeded somewhat as follows:—"But away with all such gloomy thoughts and dismal forbidings! The marked attention, the patience, the stillness, and the earnest countenances of the vast audience before him forbade his indulging in them beyond a passing moment. The very composition of the audience forbade it. England, Scotland, Ireland, and the whole of the British Isles, had their representatives there. Continental Europe and America had their representatives there. The Hindu, the Mussulman, the Parsee, and the East Indian communities, with their Rajah's, Zemindars, Malavies, and other leading members, had their representatives there. The High Court and other branches of the legal profession, had their representatives there. The British merchants and tradesmen and other promoters of varied and useful enterprise, had their representatives there. All branches of the Government Service, Civil, Military and Medical, with the Supreme and Legislative Councils, had their representatives there. And what rendered that meeting unique, and wholly without a precedent in the history of such assemblies in India; what gave it its peculiarity of distinction and dignity above all meetings of the kind, ever held before, was, that the Royalty itself had its representative there; that the Majesty of the British Crown, had its duly accredited representative there, in the person of the noble Viceroy, himself—it ought to be remembered at the same time—by blood and hereditary descent, the nearest living representative of one who, in days of yore or as in the far North, they would be apt to say, the 'days of lang syne,' was a chieftain among heroes,—the greatest of Scottish monarchs aye, and one of the greatest of all the monarchs of the earth—the Bruce of Bannockburn! And if, under one aspect of the case, and with reference to the stereotyped usage and etiquette of former times, they might well admit that it was a condescension, on his part, to descend from his Indian throne, and mingle freely and familiarly with the inhabitants of this great city in presiding over that meeting, he (Dr. Duff) thought that, under another aspect of the case, and with reference to the exalted philanthorpic object of the meeting, his doing so was only a real exaltation of himself and his throne. It was as if the personal and social charities, that do most to gladden and adorn the earth, and cement the dissevered and scattered fragments of society into one happy and harmonious brotherhood,—it was as if these personal and social charities had risen from the domain of ordinary humanity where they usually dwell, and, ascending into a region where they are less seldom to be found, had one night, in the person of their noble Viceroy, mounted the throne of the Indian Empire. And surely a throne thus surrounded by such a retinue, and o'er-canopied by such a coronal of the personal and social charities, was a nobler, grander, statlier, stabler throne, than that of the Great Mogul in the zenith of its glory and renown, when encompassed with all the glittering splendours and dazzling magnificence of the gorgeous East! His firm persuasion therefore, was, that the bare announcement of the fact, that the representatives of so many nationalities and tribes, differing in lineage, blood, language, religion, habits, manners, and customs—the representatives of all classes and ranks and professions from the lowest to the highest—had spontaneously assembled in such numbers, to manifest their sympathies, express their sincere condolences, and proclaim their heart-felt desire to relieve the mental anguish as well as bodily privations of a noble but suffering people, whose refinement of mind and delicacy of feeling served only to aggravate the misfortunes into which so sudden and overwhelming an adversity had plunged them—would tend to act soothingly on their manly susceptible natures, reconcile them to the burden of obligations so generously conferred, and operate on them with a more genial and reviving influence than the richest banquet that could be spread out before them, all famishing though they were, &c. &c."

At a weekly meeting, a traight-laced and most exemplary deacon submitted a report, in writing, of the destitute widows who stood in need of assistance from the congregation. "Are you sure, deacon" asked another solemn brother, "that you embraced all the widows? He said he believed he had.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 6th Inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Aucion, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, a few bales of Twist, &c.

HAVE ON COMMISSION,
2 Rosewood New Cottage Pianofortes by "W. Bowman," London.
1 Rosswood Folding Harmonium.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Dec., 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4½ P.M.
20 Bales of Picking Cotton, near the Grant Buildings.
On the same day, and by order of Doongersee Ketsee, and on account and risk of Thucker Vaghs Ramjee in the Jetah of Cabah Moorar at Colaba.
124 Docarss, about 25 Candies of Vingorla Cotton

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Fresh Hams and Cheese by the last Overland Mail.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Six Rotopha Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's vegetable Hair Wash.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th December 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.
No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.
Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
ON MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

SALE OF DHOLERRA COTTON.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 5th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Doabhoy Hormusjee, by order of Messrs. Khetsy Sewjee & Co. at Colaba, in the Cotton Depot of Sewjee Nanoy, 125 Candies Dholerra Cotton, surveyed and approved by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., and Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co.
80 Bales of the above lot having been already selected and Stamped, purchasers must take same without demur, the remainder to be selected by the purchaser from the remaining in the said Depot.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
NEW CARRIAGES
Just landed ex Madras and Caduceus.
A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials, by Jno. Barton & Sons.
Just imported.
A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.
A Shigram with Bay Horses and Harness.
WINES.
Good Port Wine ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry ..... " 18 per doz.
Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.
CHERRY BRANDY.
Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
In pints ..... " 7-8 "
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st December 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

NOTICE.
The Auction Sale of Shop Stores advertised to take place THIS DAY, by order of the Official Assignee in Re Doseabhoy Gokerjee Cassinath, is postponed till further Notice.

WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, Kegs of Red Lead, Tins of Green Paint, &c.
1 Case 200 Pieces of Muslin Robes.
2 do. 600 do. Muslin Dresses.
An Iron Anvil and a pair of Smith's Bellows.
A Case of superior Toys, consisting of Cats, Ducks, Monkies, Garden Girls, Wash Houses, Crying Babies, Sets of Drums, Skip Ropes, Fiddles, Guitars, Tea and Dinner Sets, Tea and Tea Sets, and many other varieties.

AT 1 P.M.
A Blood Hound, the largest Dog in India.
A Self-driving Phaeton with Lamps and Cushions, and any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF PEGUE AND WILKS'S GUN POWDER.
On SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,